DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 153 942 SO 010 913

TITLE Social Studies Flow Chart.
INSTITUTION New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of General Education Curriculum Development.
NOTE 12p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Area Studies; Citizenship; Community Study; *Course Content; *Curriculum; Educational Practice; Elementary Secondary Education; Geography; History; *Social Studies; *State Programs; United States History
IDENTIFIERS *New York

ABSTRACT

The flow chart outlines the division of content within social studies courses for each grade (K-12) in New York State public schools. It is strictly an outline of content; it does not reflect emphasis on concept development or use of the inductive mode which are stressed in state teacher's guides. In kindergarten and grade one, social studies courses focus on the local environment. They include the structure and role of families, schools, and cities; the importance of rules and laws; and the significance of the American flag. Community studies in grades two and three emphasize social, economic, and political organizations; and different types of geographic communities throughout the world. Famous American people and leaders are studied in grade four. Grades five and six examine the major cultural regions of the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and the Middle East. American cultural heritage as reflected in New York state history is presented in grade seven, followed by United States history in grade eight. Asian, African, and European culture studies are offered in grades nine and ten. American studies, which includes economic and political trends, immigration, and the nation's role in world affairs, is presented in grade 11. Twelfth graders may take courses in elective areas such as Latin American studies, ancient history, anthropology, sociology, or psychology. (AV)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED153942

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

New York State Dept.

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

SOCIAL STUDIES FLOW CHART

The University of The State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of General Education Curriculum Development
Albany, New York 12234

The flow chart shows the division of content among the various social studies courses of study and grade levels K-12. It does not indicate the emphasis in the New York State social studies program upon concept development, use of the inductive mode, and other aspects of the program as developed in the syllabuses and teachers' guides.

KINDERGARTEN

Local Environment Studies

Social Organization
- The family
- The school

Economic Organization
- The family as a consuming unit
- Family jobs and responsibilities - division of labor

Political Organization
- Rules and laws to be observed for the good of all

Geography
- Introduction to the globe as a representation of the earth
- Introduction to maps through block and picture maps of classrooms
- Cardinal directions

Patriotism
- Pledge of Allegiance
- Celebrating holidays and festivals

SP 010 913

GRADE 1

Local Environment Studies

Social Organization
- Family life long ago in an agrarian economy
- Family life today on farms
- Schools long ago and today
- Villages and cities today - Families, houses, neighborhood facilities and organizations such as churches, libraries, etc.

Economic Organization
- Partially self-contained farms of long ago when most people lived on farms
- Farming today near local community-mechanized, specialized, commercial
- Division of labor in providing needed services
- Economic services provided by village, city, and suburban, and neighborhood - stores & businesses

Political Organization
- Rules and laws to be observed for common good
- Introduction to the idea of democracy - the president and his election

Geography
- The globe as a model of the earth which shows land and water masses
- Geographic features of neighborhood - Picture and block maps showing streets, houses, buildings, streams, etc.

Patriotism
- The Pledge of Allegiance
- The Star Spangled Banner
- The Story of our Flag
- Celebrating holidays and festivals

GRADE 2

Community Studies

Social Organization
- Defining or limiting the community to be studied
- Social and ethnic groups in the community
- Religious groups in the community
- Other community organizations such as service clubs

Economic Organization
- Industries in the community
- The profit motive in industry
- Transportation and communication in the community
- Local business and industry as employers

Political Organization
- Type of local government which applies - county, city, village, township, etc.
- Needed services (fire, police, roads) provided by local government
- Money to pay for services - taxes

Geography
- The hemisphere into which we divide the earth
- Location of the local area on the globe
- Introduction to lines representing latitude and longitude
- School, neighborhood, and community maps
- Road maps of the local area

Patriotism
- Pledge of Allegiance
- The Star Spangled Banner
- The Study of the Flag and flag symbolism
- Celebrating holidays and festivals

GRADE 3

Community Studies

Geographic Introduction
- The equator circles the center of the earth and distances north and south of this line are indicated by lines of latitude
- A relationship exists between latitude and climate
- There are low latitudes, middle latitudes, and high latitudes

Desert Communities
- Typical climatic conditions
- Economic and social organization
- Political organization

Northern Forest or Taiga Communities
- Typical climatic conditions
- Location of taiga areas
- Economic and social organization

Tropical Rainforest Communities
- Typical climatic conditions
- Location of rainforest areas
- Economic and social organization

Mountain Communities
- Climatic and geographic factors
- Location of mountain areas
- Economic and social organization

Prairie Farming Communities
- Climatic and geographic factors
- Location of major prairie lands
- Economic and social organization

Patriotism
- The Pledge of Allegiance
- The Star Spangled Banner & its story
- Rights and responsibilities in a democracy
- Flag symbolism - care and respect for flag
- Celebrating holidays and festivals

GRADE 4

American People and Leaders

The People of the United States
- The U.S. was largely peopled by immigrants from other lands
- Among others, the following have made large contributions to American life: African Negroes - Irish - Germans - Scandinavians, - Italians - Poles - and many others

Discoverers and Explorers
- Christopher Columbus, Henry Hudson, Robert La Salle, and/or others

Colonial and Revolutionary Leaders
- John Smith, Roger Williams, Sam Adams, Ben Franklin, and/or others

Leaders in Establishing a Nation
- James Madison, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and/or others

Leaders in the Fight for Human Rights
- Thomas Paine, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jacob Riis, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and/or others

Leaders in Industry & Science
- Eli Whitney, Robert Fulton, Cyrus McCormick, Thomas Edison, George Washington Carver, Henry Ford, and/or others

Leaders in the Arts
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Stephan Foster, Edward McDowell, W. C. Handy, and/or others

Patriotism
- The total program of this year is aimed at building patriotism
- Celebrate the usual holidays and festivals

GRADE 5

Major Culture Regions (Western Hemisphere)

Geographic Introduction
- Latitude and longitude of areas in the Western Hemisphere
- Climatic regions of Western Hemisphere
- Major topographical features of Western Hemisphere
- Special purpose maps useful in area studies such as demographic rainfall, climate, and others

The United States
- Geographic overview including major land forms, drainage systems, climatic variance, population patterns, etc.
- Social organization, including such things as major religious groups, urban and suburban areas, and racial and ethnic groups in our population
- Economic organization, including division of labor and specialization, major industries and resources, the profit motive in our economy, and introduction to the concept of gross national product
- Political organization, including introduction to the federal system, the three branches of the federal government and their major functions
- Patriotic citizenship, with special emphasis on rights and responsibilities, the Bill of Rights, and the extension of civil rights to the total population. Celebrate the usual holidays and festivals

Canada and Latin America

- Interdisciplinary studies organized under the following headings:
  - Geographic Overview
  - Historical Summary
  - Social Organization
  - Economic Organization
  - Political Organization

GRADE 6

Major Culture Regions (Middle East, Europe)

Geographic Introduction

- Latitude and longitude of the Middle East and Europe
- Climatic regions of the above areas
- Major topographical features
- Special purpose maps of the areas to be studied (see grade 5)

The Middle East

- Interdisciplinary studies organized under the following headings:

Geographic Overview - which would include major land forms, river systems, climatic conditions, population distribution, patterns of land use

Historical Summary - which would include the beginnings of civilization in the Fertile Crescent, the rise of Egyptian and Babylonian empires, their contributions to modern life, the rise and spread of Islam, the decline of Middle East power, and highlights of the modern period

Social Organization - which would include family life, urban and rural differences, the influence of Islamic beliefs and culture patterns, nomadic and settled peoples, racial and ethnic patterns

Economic Organization - which would include the prevalence of agriculture, patterns of land ownership, the importance of petroleum, the lack of industry

Political Organization - which would include the identities of the various countries, the general lack of stability, the general lack of democratic institutions, and the forms of government to be found in the area

Western Europe and Eastern Europe

- Interdisciplinary studies organized under same headings as above

GRADE 7

Our Cultural Heritage

The pre-Columbian period
- -Western Hemisphere geographic review: landforms; soils; minerals; climate; vegetation
- -Indians of the New World
- -The New York Indian: Iroquois as model

New World exploration and settlement
- -Influence of geographic setting
- -European exploration and settlement: leaders and people motives and cultures
- -Planting the 13 English colonies
- -The American Southwest

The colonial period in the Americas
- -Wide variations in length of the colonial period
- -Physical and economic changes in the environment
- -Colonial cultural patterns: family; religions; languages; social class
- -Evolving political institutions
- -Spanish, French, Dutch and English colonies compared

New York in the emerging nation
- -Modifying the habitat and moving west
- -Changes in economic life: land ownership; agricultural changes; handicraft and industrial development; trade
- -Population trends; contributions of various groups
- -Progress of democracy in the new State

New York in the age of homespun
- -Habitat: challenge and response
- -People: roles in homespun rural society; in growing urban areas
- -Culture change: education; literature; religion; humanitarian reform
- -Governmental changes: suffrage and other reforms
- -Post-frontier, pre-industrial society
- -Historic trends to the Civil War

New York in the gilded age (to about 1915)
- -Geographic changes: railroad era; farm mechanization; industrial development; end of the frontier
- -Business expansion; wealth and poverty; labor strife
- -City growth; waves of immigration; city problems, especially in New York City; Victorian homes, customs, values

New York in a megalopolis society
- -"Between the wars," the transition era
- -Changes in the landscape: influence of automobiles; urban decay; suburban sprawl; changes in rural living
- -Mass production: big business, with decentralized production units
- -Features of a new culture

Local and State government and civic responsibility
- -Structure and functions
- -Local, State and national interrelationships
- -Practical politics; civic rights and duties
- -The changing character of State and local governments

GRADE 8

United States History

The new Nation (to 1800)
- -Gaining independence; principles of the Declaration
- -Making and launching the Constitution; the framers, their wisdom and experience; the democratic heritage; framework and functions of the new government
- -The Federalist era: test of the new Nation

The National-Republican period (1800-1825)
- -Acquiring and exploring new territories
- -Changes in the landscape; urban centers in a rural society
- -Presidential policies in domestic and foreign affairs
- -Economic and industrial changes
- -Foreign crises and wars
- -National trends following the War of 1812; tariff; westward migration; Era of Good Feeling

The age of Jackson (1825-1840's)
- -Political and social changes; reforms; writers; progress of democracy
- -Territorial growth: the homespun culture moving west; population trends

Division and reunion (1850's-1880)
- -Characteristic features of life in various regions
- -Civil War: leaders and significance
- -Achievements and problems of reconstruction governments; unsolved problems in North-South relations and in goals for the Negro: origins of 20th-century human rights revolution

Economic expansion (1865-1900)
- -Industrial and business expansion: a new age of invention; rise of new industries; building of great fortunes
- -Political trends: civil service and other reforms; policies toward business
- -Changes in living: small town and rural life; the western frontier; the growing cities
- -New immigrants; labor conditions

United States a world power (1900-1940)
- -Changes of the Progressive Era
- -World War I and the peace movement
- -Boom, depression, and the New Deal
- -Foreign policies and moves toward war

United States a world leader (1940-present)
- -World War II, peace, and the Cold War
- -United Nation: regional blocs and alliances
- -Conflicts, including those in Korea, Cuba, Viet Nam
- -Domestic programs from Fair Deal to Great Society

The Federal Government and civic responsibility
- -Structure and functions of the Federal Government
- -Government and politics; Federal-State relations
- -Political and civic rights and duties of the individual United States citizen

GRADE 9

Asian and African Culture Studies
(World Regional Studies)

World cultures today
- -Review of identifying culture patterns
- -Major world culture regions; interaction of man and his environment
- -Culture change, illustrated by review of the Islamic World as introduction to Africa and Asia

Africa south of the Sahara: land and people
- -Major regions: geographic assets, limitations and variations
- -African peoples: ethnic patterns; social organization; cultural achievements

Africa south of the Sahara: historic trends
- -Historical background: medieval civilizations and kingdoms
- -Effects of European colonial expansion; rise of African nationalism
- -The new nations: leaders, problems and progress
- -World role of the new Africa

South Asia: India and Pakistan
- -Physical features; effects of geographic diversity
- -Historical background: special influence of religion
- -British rule and struggles for independence; political structure today; involvement in world issues
- -Economic and social problems; village and urban life; adaptations to change
- -Cultural trends and achievements

China
- -Geographic diversity; interaction of man and environment
- -Development of traditional ways: family; education; religion; culture patterns
- -History: ages of power and cultural achievement; repeated alien invasions
- -Domestic and foreign pressures of 19th and 20th centuries; response to those pressures
- -China under communism: changes within the nation; China, a world problem

Japan
- -Geographic influences on life in the islands
- -Development of cultural traditions; interactions with Chinese culture
- -History: imperial and military traditions; modernization; struggle for world power status
- -Changes in life and thought since World War II

Southeast Asia
- -Physical features of continental and insular areas
- -Culture patterns; similarities and differences; influences from India and China
- -Historic survey: impact of the West; new nations; leaders; governments; ideologies
- -Life of the people: impact of "revolution of rising expectations"
- -Southeast Asian problems as world problems

GRADE 10

European Culture Studies

Europe today
- -Europe in flux: population changes; economic shifts; political issues
- -Role of values in European culture

The ancient European world
- -Society's needs versus individual expression: Sparta and Athens
- -International expansion: the Roman Empire
- -The Judaeo-Christian heritage
- -Role of the city

The Middle Ages
- -The Church
- -Economic institutions
- -Role of the city

The age of transition
- -The Renaissance: intellectual and cultural characteristics; political life
- -The Reformation: leadership; far-reaching implications
- -The rise of nation-states governed by monarchy
- -The Commercial Revolution: expansion of business; development of the market economy and capitalism

Modern movements of intellectual change
- -Scientific thought in the enlightenment; present day implications of scientific and technological advance
- -Shift from classicism to romanticism, to realism in the arts and letters

Modern movements of political change
- -Evolution as political change: the development of modern British political practices
- -Revolution as political change
- -Nationalism, a key to political change: interpretations; leadership; effects upon international relationships; the role of war as a solution to national rivalries

Modern movements of economic change
- -Industrialization: effects upon technology, culture patterns, economic organization
- -Socialism in Europe: theory; the Soviet experiment; developments in Western Europe

Modern attempts to resolve fundamental problems
- -Challenge of totalitarianism: the Nazi movement
- -Attempts to guarantee peace: balance of power; international cooperation; appeasement; containment
- -Western man and his urban culture

GRADE 11

American History (American Studies)

The American people

-Immigration and reaction to immigrants; development of nativist opposition
-American culture patterns: adaptations from Europe; present diversity
-Population: growth; division into various groups
-Civil Rights: history of movement with respect to minority groups; women's rights; Black leadership; future directions

Government and politics

-Constitutional theory and practice: reflection of western tradition and experience; provisions for political stability; adaptability to changing times
-Political leadership and decisionmaking: the American presidency; the Congress; judicial review
-The federal-state relationship: increasing role of federal government; growing cooperation between neighboring political units
-Citizen relationship to government: political parties; citizen involvement in various levels of government
-New York State government: the State Constitution; the Governor; the Legislature; the Courts

American economic life

-The economy: scarcity; the market economy and the basic economic questions; opportunity cost
-Mercantile capitalism: the colonial experience
-Industrial capitalism: economic effects of the American Revolution; economic implications of westward expansion
-Finance capitalism: industrial growth; demands for government regulation
-Government involvement: implications of the New Deal era; use of federal regulatory powers today
-Government finance: history of taxation in United States

American civilization in historic perspective

-Education: historic growth of public education; variety in relationship of education to democratic values
-Creativity in America: European heritage versus native adaptations; recent innovative directions in science, technology, the arts; patronage and support
-Mass media: impact of the free press upon American society
-Ideological battles in critical periods in American history; challenge of communism
-Social control: changing interpretations throughout our history; relationship to value system; balance between freedom and restraint

The United States in world affairs

-The nation-state
-The emerging nation: minimum involvement yet protection of the western hemisphere
-The expanding nation: manifest destiny; overseas empire-building
-Power and commitment: 20th century movement from neutrality to full involvement in world affairs; containment of communism; participation in world organization

GRADE 12

Specialized Courses

Economics *Government*

State courses will be developed first in these two highly important areas. The courses will be built upon the foundations laid in economics and government in the K-11 sequence. Other suggested courses are:

African Studies

Anthropology

Ancient History

Asian Studies

Great Issues

Latin American Studies

Middle Eastern Studies

Psychology

Sociology

It is strongly recommended that all pupils be encouraged to take social studies in grade 12. Twelfth grade offerings should be varied in terms of particular pupil interests and needs.

Slower students may require all or part of their 12th year to complete the regular sequence that the average and above average may complete by the end of grade 11. These slower students also profit from senior elective courses especially designed to meet their personal and vocational needs and to help them prepare to fulfill their civic responsibilities.

Abler students may be offered advanced or honors courses, perhaps in one or more of the categories listed above.

Advanced Placement American History or Advanced Placement European History may be offered to particularly able students in grades 11 and/or 12, along with honors courses in electives such as those listed. If Advanced Placement European History is scheduled, the regular 10-11 sequence (The Western Heritage and American History) may be reversed.